

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

ALBERT FORD,

Plaintiff,

v.

BRUCE GELB, et al.

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 12-cv-12079-WGY

**THE PARTIES' JOINT RULE 26(f) REPORT**

Plaintiff Albert Ford and defendants Bruce Gelb, Michael Rodrigues, and Osvaldo Vidal, (collectively, "Defendants"), by their undersigned counsel, pursuant to this Court's December 26, 2012 Order, file this Joint Report pursuant to Federal Rule 26(f) and Local Rule 16.1(d).

**I. FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 26(f) CONFERENCE**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f), counsel for Mr. Ford and counsel for the Defendants conferred via a telephone conference on January 7, 2013.

**II. THE PARTIES' STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

**A. Plaintiff Ford's Statement of the Case**

Mr. Ford, a pretrial detainee, alleges that the Defendants have violated his procedural and substantive due process rights under the United States and Massachusetts Constitutions. From early September to November 2012, Defendants held Mr. Ford in segregated confinement at the Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center ("Souza-Baranowski") without notice of the reasons of his harsh confinement, a hearing, or any process whatsoever. Even after Mr. Ford filed his complaint and motion for a preliminary injunction, the Defendants continued to hold Mr. Ford in segregated confinement on the

*January 22, 2013*  
D.J.

as ordered as the case management scheduling order.

Discovery due *April 26, 2013*

Dispositive Motions due *April 26, 2013*

*William L. Young*  
District Judge

basis of alleged disciplinary violations. Mr. Ford disputes the disciplinary charges and believes they constitute a pretext for continuing to hold him in punitive conditions of confinement.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, Mr. Ford alleges the following:

- His segregated confinement as a pretrial detainee constitutes improper punishment in violation of his substantive due process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Articles 1, 10, and 12 of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights (Pl.'s Mem. Supp. Mot. Prelim. Inj. 15-17, ECF No. 4; Pl.'s Compl. ¶¶ 39-47, ECF No. 1);
- In being held in segregated confinement without notice or a hearing, he was denied due process of the law in violation of his procedural due process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Articles 1, 10, and 12 of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights (Pl.'s Mem. Supp. Mot. Prelim. Inj. 10-15, ECF No. 4; Pl.'s Compl. ¶¶ 48-53, ECF No. 1).

#### **B. The DOC Defendants' Statement**

Mr. Ford's fifty-nine day confinement, which occurred from September 9, 2012 to November 7, 2012, did not constitute improper punishment in violation of his substantive due process rights under the United States Constitution and the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights. Placement of a pretrial detainee on awaiting action status is permissible. *See Valentin v. Murphy*, 95 F.Supp.2d 99 (D. Conn. 2000) (rejecting claim that the protective segregation of a pretrial detainee who was a former law enforcement officer constituted unlawful punishment). Moreover, the Supreme Judicial Court has recently held that placement on awaiting action for less than ninety (90) days without a hearing does not violate due process. *LaChance v. Comm'r of Correction*, 463 Mass. 767, 778 (2012) ("we announce ... for the first time that segregated confinement on

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff disagrees with the Defendants' legal arguments, and specifically notes that *LaChance v. Comm'r of Correction*, 463 Mass. 767, 778 (2012), is of limited relevance to Mr. Ford's case because the inmate in *LaChance* was not a pretrial detainee.

awaiting action status for longer than ninety days gives rise to a liberty interest entitling an inmate to notice and a hearing.”).

As noted by the plaintiff, the disciplinary charges occurred after Mr. Ford filed the instant lawsuit, and as such, the matter of Mr. Ford’s discipline is outside the scope of the complaint. Even if the discipline were within the scope of the complaint, such charges are not subject to review by the Court for reasons including the fact that the disciplinary hearing occurred on January 7, 2013, that the decision has not yet issued, and Mr. Ford has not exhausted his administrative and other remedies. Moreover, it is clearly established in this circuit that disciplining a detainee for a specific institutional disciplinary violation does not violate the detainee’s substantive due process rights.

*Collazo-Leon v. United States Bureau of Prisons*, 51 F.3d 315 (1st Cir. 1995).

### III. PROPOSED SCHEDULE<sup>2</sup>

Event	Mr. Ford's Proposed Schedule	Defendants' Proposed Schedule
Parties exchange initial disclosures pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)	January 22, 2013	
Fact Discovery Closes	March 15, 2013	April 26, 2013
Plaintiff's Disclosure of Expert Testimony Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(A-B)	March 22, 2013	May 3, 2013
Defendants' Disclosure of Expert Testimony Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(D)(ii)	April 5, 2013	The earlier of June 3, 2013 or thirty (30) days after Plaintiff's Expert Disclosure
Expert Discovery Closes	April 26, 2013	Thirty (30) days after Defendants' Expert Disclosure
Final Pretrial Conference	On or after May 10	On or after July 5, 2013

<sup>2</sup> Defendants structure their proposed schedule based upon the considerations set forth in the Defendants' Response to the Plaintiff's Scheduling Request (Docket #22).

<b>Event</b>	<b>Mr. Ford's Proposed Schedule</b>	<b>Defendants' Proposed Schedule</b>
Dispositive Motions		At any time
Trial		TBD

**IV. CHANGES IN TIMING, FORM OR REQUIREMENT FOR INITIAL DISCLOSURE**

The parties agree that no changes to the disclosures required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a) are required. As set forth above in the Joint Proposed Schedule, the parties agree that they should exchange initial disclosure statements pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a), including a description of documents by category, by January 22, 2013.

**V. SUBJECTS ON WHICH DISCOVERY MAY BE NEEDED**

**A. Mr. Ford**

Mr. Ford anticipates that he will need discovery regarding at least the following:

- The basis for the Defendants' decision about where to confine Mr. Ford as a pretrial detainee, including all communications regarding same;
- The conditions in the L-1 unit at Souza-Baranowski and the reasons for which other inmates are held there;
- Mr. Ford's treatment as a pretrial detainee and the conditions of his confinement;
- The allegations against Mr. Ford contained in the December 4 and 11, 2012 affidavits of Michael Rodrigues;
- The basis of and circumstances surrounding disciplinary charges made against Mr. Ford following the filing of his complaint in this case.

**B. Defendants**

Defendants anticipate that their discovery will include the deposition of Mr. Ford and of witnesses who may be identified by Mr. Ford.

**VI. ISSUES ABOUT DISCLOSURE OR DISCOVERY OF ELECTRONICALLY STORED INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE FORM OR FORMS IN WHICH IT SHOULD BE PRODUCED**

The parties will negotiate a format for the production of any electronically stored information if and when it is determined that any such information exists and falls within the scope of any discovery requests and is not privileged.

**VII. ISSUES ABOUT CLAIMS OF PRIVILEGE PROTECTION AS TRIAL-PREPARED MATERIALS, AND OTHER DISCOVERY MATTERS**

**A. Protective Order**

If a party determines that any requested discovery cannot be produced without a protective order, the parties will endeavor to negotiate a stipulated protective order to be submitted for the Court's approval. This agreement in no way waives any claims of privilege that defendants deem appropriate and necessary.

**B. Scope of Permissible Discovery**

**1. Defendants' Position**

Defendants maintain that Mr. Ford is not entitled to discovery on allegations regarding recent disciplinary charges made against him as these allegations are outside the scope of the complaint. In the event that Mr. Ford seeks discovery on these allegations, Defendants intend to seek a protective order.

**2. Mr. Ford's Position**

Defendants have asserted that Mr. Ford must amend his complaint in order to obtain discovery regarding disciplinary charges that were asserted against him after he filed the instant complaint. Mr. Ford disagrees with that position on the grounds that Defendants' violations of his Constitutional rights are ongoing, as alleged in his complaint. *See e.g.*, Pl.'s Compl. ¶¶ 36, 38, ECF No. 1. Under such circumstances, discovery into Defendants' conduct during the entirety of Mr. Ford's pretrial confinement

is permitted. *Schuurman v. Town of N. Reading*, 139 F.R.D. 276, 277 (D. Mass. 1991) (“Relevance is to be broadly construed at the discovery stage of the litigation and a request for discovery should be considered relevant if there is *any* possibility that the information sought may be relevant to the subject matter of the action.”) (emphasis in original) (quoting *Gagne v. Reddy*, 104 F.R.D. 454, 456 (D. Mass. 1984)).

Mr. Ford requests that the Court address this issue at the scheduling conference. If the Court believes amendment to the complaint is required, Mr. Ford asks that the Court establish a deadline by which he may amend his complaint.

**VIII. CHANGES IN THE LIMITATIONS ON DISCOVERY IMPOSED UNDER THE FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND THE LOCAL RULES**

The parties do not request any changes to the limitations on discovery imposed under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Local Rules.

**IX. OTHER ORDERS THE COURT SHOULD ISSUE UNDER RULE 26(c) OR UNDER RULE 16(b) AND (c)**

The parties agree that at this time no other orders are necessary under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) or Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b) and (c).

**X. EFFORTS MADE TO SETTLE OR RESOLVE THE CASE TO DATE**

While no settlement negotiations have occurred to date, Mr. Ford is willing to engage in such negotiations at an appropriate juncture.

ALBERT FORD  
By his attorneys,

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